

RANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
STARTING \$15,000,000
SILVER \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000
PROFITABLE \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. L. Laidlaw, Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq.,
G. G. Goss, Esq., J. A. Fung, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. K. Shalom,
P. F. Holyoak, Esq., H. A. Sieba, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HOWARDSON—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 14, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

(1914 business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.)

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 1, 1912.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, April 9, 1913.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

authorized Capital £2,500,000
Subscribed £1,125,000
Paid-up £625,000
Reserve Fund £625,000

BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LITTON,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ¥20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:
LONDON, LYONS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
CANTON, HANKOW,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LITTON,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ¥20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:
LONDON, LYONS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
CANTON, HANKOW,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LITTON,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ¥20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:
LONDON, LYONS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
CANTON, HANKOW,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LITTON,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ¥20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS FOLLOWS:
LONDON, LYONS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
CANTON, HANKOW,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

RANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society).
ESTABLISHED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 1,500,000,000 (2,500,000,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL 1,500,000,000 (2,500,000,000)
RESERVE FUND 1,500,000,000 (2,500,000,000)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT—HONGKONG.
BRANCHES:

BATavia, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

B. G. J. WIJNBERG,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, March 3, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$7,200,000.
Equal to £1,440,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS payable on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG,
Managing Director.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

AGENTS

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 11 & 3 Coleman's Lane, Lombard Street E.C. 3. B. Brown & Co., Ltd., 183 Queen's Road, Victoria.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW PEARL & Co., 13, Rue de la Grange, Boulogne.

NEW YORK—T. L. BROWNE, Ltd., 222 Broadway, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and Alameda Port generally—BANK & BROS., San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., Ltd., 10, Market Street, Colombo.

HONGKONG, STRAITS, and SINGAPORE—W. L. BROWN, Ltd., 10, Market Street, Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA—CHINA MAIL, LTD., 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

REFLECTIONS ON CHINA AND JAPAN.

Reflections on China and Japan.

was the title of a paper read before the Central Asia Society at 22, Albemarle Street, London, W., on 17th Feb. by Mr. G. Lowe Dickinson, M.A. (Fellow and Lecturer, King's College, Cambridge).

It related to his travels in the Far East during the years 1912 and 1913 as the holder of the Albert Kahn travelling fellowship.

The lecturer remarked that India was sublime, but it was terrible. China on the other hand was human. At the first sight of these ugly, cheery, vigorous people he loved them. Their gaiety as of children, their friendliness, their profound humanity, struck him from the first and remained with him to the last.

The art of China too was through and through human. The fundamental attitude of the Chinese towards life was, and always had been, that of the most modern West, never to us than to our medieval ancestors, infinitely nearer to us than India. China was the only country whose civilisation had been for centuries, if not always, democratic. There had never been caste in China; there had been less even of class, he thought, than in most countries. There had never been a priestly caste, there had never been a governing caste. The barrier between rich and poor had never been so great as it was in the modern West, and it had been as easy, probably easier, to rise from bottom to top, and this social fact was reflected in the bearing and manners of the Chinese. He had never been in a country where the common people were at once so self-respecting, so independent and so courteous. In America, for example, everybody appeared to think it necessary to assure you that they were as good as you were by behaving rudely to you. Nothing of the kind obtained in China, for it would never occur to them that they were not as good. The Chinese man was the democratic man; he was already, so far as his attitude to himself and to his fellows, was concerned, what democrats hoped the Western man might become. He saw then in China, so far as the most fundamental conditions were concerned, a far greater similarity to the modern West than to India. It would, he believed, for good or for evil, be much easier to Westernise China than it would be to Westernise India. The grip of the West had begun to close, and would more and more be felt in the general dissemination of ignorance, meanness, and immorality throughout the Empire. He did not believe that China was in process of Christianisation or would ever be Christianised, though he had met Chinese Christians, and he thought, sincere ones. It must be admitted that there had not appeared in China any group of men of the capacity and power of the statesmen who piloted Japan into the new era. Yuan Shih-kai, he believed, would not appear to history to be more than an astute and tenacious opportunist. The recent revolution had opened the incapacity and lack of character of the Southern leaders. Nothing in Chinese history or tradition had prepared them for a representative Republic, and it was quite possible that it was not under a Republic that the new era would be best inaugurated and furthered. At present, however, it must be admitted that Republican institutions had not been given a fair chance. That, he believed, had been the weakness of the President's policy. Instead of endeavouring to gain the confidence of all parties in the National Assembly, he seemed to have set out from the beginning to discredit the Assembly. If the National Assembly hitherto had been impotent and futile, the fault, he believed, lay rather with the President than with them. But the fundamental fact was that the revolution was accomplished by a handful of men educated in foreign costumes and foreign ideas, and working with a mercenary army. There was no national movement in China, for there was no Chinese nation in the sense that there was an English or French or German nation; they had never been united by a common political consciousness. It did not follow, however, that China could never acquire a political sense or work a Constitution. Given education, a Press, better means of communication, and in a generation the change might be effected. The educational process had begun in China, and for good or for evil the old China was a thing of the past.

JAPAN AND ANCIENT GREECE.

Turning to Japan, Mr. Dickinson said Japan was the only country he had visited which reminded him of what he supposed ancient Greece to have been. The costume of the men, leaving bare the legs and arms, and their perfect proportion and development, were a constant delight to him. The most Hellenic thing he ever saw was a group of Japanese youths practising jiu jitsu naked under the trees of a temple garden. As in ancient Greece, there was a universal prevalence of art. But the wild Japanese delirium, beautiful and passionate as it was, was this simple when compared with that of ancient Greece. It was a word, Japan was the Greece of the East, it was a Greece without Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles, Thucydides. Chivalry was the dominant note of Japanese civilization, underlying by a deadly "engine" summed up in the word Bushido. It was referring to that he struck the years of aesthetic taste, before the Western invasion, in Japan, in painting, sculpture, etc.

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

THE LECTURER SAID THE EUROPEAN costume of the official and educated classes was a model of vulgarity. He did not, he pressed himself, very hopefully, either as to the prospect of this state of affairs being remedied, in view of the terrible prestige of the West. Mr. Dickinson then went on to refer to the entry of Japan into the Western industrial system, the crowds from the country to the towns, the problems of pauperism and unemployment that were growing up, and the advent of the industrial system of various abuses which the Japanese had not yet begun to combat by legislation. For though there was a factory law on the statute book it was not yet, he said, in operation, really because of the indifference of the Government of the great manufacturers. The growth of national wealth, in short, was being accompanied by all those evils of disorganisation and unjust distribution which constituted the political and social problem of the West. And these evils were intensified by a financial system which raised the bulk of the national revenue by taxes on the necessities of the poor. The system of Government, again, seemed to him in its practical operation to be the worst and most onerous factor in the present situation. The Emperor, despite the prominent place he was assigned, only governed through and by and, it would appear, in subordination to the Elder Statesmen, and their ideal was bureaucratic. The hand of the bureaucracy lay heavy on Japan, and it seemed to him that the efficiency of administration, as he understood it did in many departments, it seemed to be at the expense of liberty. The system of Government by a clique of nobles, backed by the prestige of the Emperor and using the forms of the Constitution, was hardly likely to continue indefinitely. There were signs, he thought, that public opinion was stirring in Japan, and its manifestations were likely to be more violent the more it was denied the normal outlet. "London and China Express."

INTIMATIONS

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Constipation, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

ROSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Dr. de France).

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. THE NAVY.

This match, played on the Club ground on Saturday, saw the visitors somewhat badly defeated. Scores:

HONGKONG	THE NAVY
T. E. Pearce, b. Hutton... 63	
S. S. Moore, b. Dawson... 9	
P. P. Wodehouse, c. Rapley, b. Pearson... 11	
A. G. Stokes, c. Swanson, b. Pearson... 43	
R. Hancock, c. Ferris, b. Dawson... 23	
C. C. Clarke, c. Rapley, b. Pearson... 2	
R. P. Thurstield, c. Swanson, b. Pearson... 6	
M. M. Mass, b. Rapley... 23	
D. E. Donnelly, b. Pearson... 4	
P. H. Cobb, not out... 5	
R. Kennedy, b. Pearson... 4	
Extras... 19	

Total... 201

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson... 12	1	55	2	
Pearson... 23.5	1	58	6	
Rapley... 10	1	42	1	
Hutton... 4	8	17	1	

THE NAVY.

Private Dawson, c. Kennedy, b. Donnelly... 17	
Lieut. Hutton, c. Pearce, b. Wodehouse... 4	
Sub-Lieut. Swanson, c. Hancock, b. Donnelly... 2	
Donnelly... 1	
Fleet-Paymaster Pearson, c. Kennedy, b. Wodehouse... 1	
Lieut. Ferris, c. Clarke, b. Wodehouse... 3	
Lieut. Buxton, c. Wodehouse, b. Donnelly... 6	
Lieut. F. Brookholes, c. Hancock, b. Donnelly... 2	
Sub-Lieut. Fawcett, b. Stokes... 20	
Sub-Lieut. Archard, retired hurt... 8	
Michelman Minett, b. Stokes... 0	
Stoker Rapley, not out... 29	
Extras... 11	

Total... 103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly... 18.4	4	40	4	
Wodehouse... 11	3	25	3	
Stokes... 4	1	12	2	
Mans... 3	0	15	0	

KOWLOON v. R.G.A.

At Kowloon on Saturday the R.G.A. defeated the home club by the large margin of 103 runs. Score:

R.G.A.	KOWLOON
Capt. H. Smith, c. Elton, b. Raven... 68	
Capt. Matthews, c. Robinson, b. de Rome... 3	
Rome... 9	
Lieut. Roupell, c. Robinson, b. de Rome... 6	
Gr. Berry, c. Mead, b. de Rome... 9	
Lieut. Bagnall, b. W. Williams... 85	
Serge. Owen, b. Raven... 0	
Lieut. Taylor, c. Mead, b. Raven... 12	
Cpl. Ross, c. Robinson, b. Raven... 5	
Gr. Edler, not out... 0	
Gr. Payne, c. Raitton, b. Stalker... 0	
Serge. Williams, c. Evans, b. Raven... 2	
Extras... 15	

Total... 205

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
de Rome... 10	1	48	3	
Stalker... 8	2	33	1	
Evans... 9	0	28	0	
Overy... 5	0	28	0	
Raven... 3	0	23	0	
Weaver... 3	0	23	0	

KOWLOON.

F. Sutton, c. Ross, b. Bagnall... 2	
F. J. de Rome, c. H. Smith, b. Payne... 32	
A. R. F. Raven, b. Bagnall... 12	
W. L. Weaver, c. Roupell, b. Berry... 12	
J. Stalker, b. Bagnall... 14	
B. D. Evans, c. Ross, b. Bagnall... 14	
W. T. Elton, c. Owen, b. Williams... 5	
J. H. Mead, b. Bagnall... 9	
W. L. Raitton, c. Roupell, b. Williams... 5	
H. Overy, not out... 7	
Extras... 7	

Total... 103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
de Rome... 13	1	50	5	
Berry... 7	0	27	1	
Edler... 4	0	12	0	
Payne... 3	0	4	1	
Williams... 5.1	1	3	4	

Association Football.

88TH COY., R.G.A. v. D.C.L.I. BAND. These teams engaged in a 2nd Division United Services League match at Happy Valley on Saturday. Teams: 88th Coy., R.G.A.—Bridgwater, Pallant, McCubbin, Buckland, Stanley, Townsend; Desborough, Draper, Watson, Dow, Faol, knor.

D.C.L.I. Band—Heidrich; Welch, Briscoe; Cann, Alexander, Little; Wilks, Wright, Howell, Candler, Stone.

Before the gunners had time to settle down, Howell popped in goal number one. Candler scored the second. The gunners, after pressing hard, scored through Draper.

Half time score: D.C.L.I. Band, 2; 88th Coy., R.G.A., 1.

On resuming with two men injured, the Band, mainly defended. A penalty kick was awarded, the 88th Coy., Pallant, equalising. The Band defended energetically, but in a rush Dow gave his team the lead just at the close. Result:—

88th Coy., R.G.A., 3; D.C.L.I. Band, 2.

It is reported by the "Nagasaki Press" that Captain Winder, of the N.Y.K. steamer Kumano Maru, will be transferred from the service to take up his post as a pilot in the Japanese service.

The "Haj" question will again come up for discussion this year. There are already two resolutions in respect for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council of India and these will probably be adopted.

FOR SALE. "HARTING" and "ROGATE" on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

Apply to LINGHEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, March 14, 1914.

VICTIMS OF THE THREE YEARS.

MANY DEATHS IN FRENCH ARMY.

The epidemics in the French army have been serious for several weeks, says the "Manchester Guardian," but every effort has been made by the military permanent officials at the Ministry of War to hush up the facts. That the truth has at last come out is due to the "Humanite," which has been publishing statistics daily for a week or more, and has broken down the conspiracy of silence.

The matter was brought up in the Chamber by Dr. Lachaud, President of the Parliamentary Committee of Hygiene and Public Health, who has again and again warned the military authorities that the overcrowding of the barracks would have disastrous results. He gave an account of his visits to the barracks all over France, and while he recognised that some of the new barracks are excellent, he revealed a startling case of overcrowding, of regiments arriving at barracks in which there were no beds, etc. Dr. Lachaud quoted statistics supplied to him by the Minister of War, which showed that 27 per cent of the troops in the East of France were incapacitated by illness. During the month of January there were—in 78 garrisons—3,500 cases of measles, which 31 deaths; in 60 garrisons 2,491 cases of scarlet fever, with 34 deaths; in 49 garrisons 2,256 cases of mumps; and, most serious of all, 226 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 20 deaths, spread over 67 garrisons. The number of cases of cerebrospinal meningitis is enormous in comparison with the prevalence of the disease among the civil population.

M. Nouriss, the Minister of War, admitted the facts and stated the measures that he had taken to remedy the evils caused by the recklessness of his predecessor, M. Doumergue, the Prime Minister, showed that great efforts have been made during the last two months to abolish overcrowding, improve the sanitary conditions, increase the supply of food, which was deficient in many barracks, and supply to the soldiers articles of clothing which in many cases were lacking.

M. Joseph Reinach, one of the leaders of the new Briandist party and one of the chief promoters of the Three Year Law, tried, on behalf of his friends, to prevent the adjournment of the debate until next Friday. When he rose to speak a Socialist deputy, M. Gely, called out, "Shut up, murderer of our sons." M. Gely was called to order, and M. Reinach proceeded, amid constant interruptions. The Government supported the adjournment of the debate, M. Doumergue saying that they had nothing to hide and courted the fullest inquiry, and M. Reinach was defeated by the large majority of 353 votes to 189, so the Briandists have been badly beaten in their first encounter with the Government. The minority was mainly composed of the Centre and the Right.

The call of the N.D.L. steamers at Lisbon on both the homeward and outward voyages has been brought about as the result of a contract with the Government of Portugal which has granted special privileges to the vessels of that line calling at the port. It is understood that all port dues and charges will be refunded to the company.

While crossing a railway line at Toronto station on February 3, the Duke of Connaught, (Governor-General of Canada), who was accompanied by Sir Henry Pellatt, a prominent Canadian commercial man, narrowly escaped being run down by a passing train. The driver of the train noticed the Duke just in time, and, hastily jamming the brakes on, pulled up within six inches of his Royal Highness.

It has been decided that the launch of the steamer Suwa Maru, 12,000 tons, which is now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, at Nagasaki, to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will take place on March 29.

The other two steamers of equal size, the Fushimi Maru and Yatsuka Maru will be launched in April and May. They are intended for the Company's European service.

Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carrut, London and Liverpool, in their Weekly Tea Report, dated the 19th ult., state with reference to the China market:—The market is very firm for black tea, Congous at about 54d.-55d. per lb., and there is only a moderate quantity available at these quotations. In better grades prices are reported from 54s. to 55s. per lb. Footloose tea is at 54d. per lb. Footloose tea is at 54d. per lb.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND. "Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

Apply the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy tissue-building materials. Very palatable.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name	Class	Tonn.	Gun.	I.H.P.	Commander	Last report at
Alcester	despatch-rammel	1650	2	9000	Comdr. Archibald Cochran	Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. B. E. Pritchard	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall	Shanghai
Cadmus	sloop	1070	6	1400	Capt. H. P. R. T. Williams	Shanghai
Chelmer	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7500	Lieut. H. T. England	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	380	—	300	—	Hongkong
Clive	sloop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Shanghai
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7500	Lieut. C. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7500	Lieut. C. A. Polignand	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. H. W. Grant	Hongkong
Jed	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7500	Lieut. G. F. A. Mulock	Hongkong
Kennet	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7500	Lieut. E. K. Buldam-Whetham	Hongkong
Kinsla	river gunboat	816	4	1200	Lt.-Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Melin	sloop	1040	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Gilson	Hongkong
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Moonbeam	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Nightingale	cruiser, 2nd class	4800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Fowler	Shanghai
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Lieut. Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Rosario	depot ship, submarines	980	—	1400	Lieut. R. W. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	25	2	240	Lieut. F. A. N. Cromie	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	25	2	240	Lt.-Com. L. A. S. Fulton	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	25	2	240	Lt.-Com. M. T. R. Maxwell Scott	Yangtze River
Tamar	receiving ship	4656	—	—	Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G., Hongkong	Upper Yangtze River
Ted	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. S. P. B. Russell	Upper Yangtze River
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cattell-Dormer	Hongkong
Triumph	battleship	11,835	18	12,500	Capt. P. Straatfeld, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Uk	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Welland	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Hongkong
Widgen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. O. F. Borrett	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Woodlark	river gunboat	160	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
Yarmouth	light cruiser	6250	—	22,000	Capt. H. L. Cochrane	Colombo
C.36	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. F. J. McGillevie	Hongkong
C.37	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. J. G. Gaine	Hongkong
C.38	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. R. K. C. Pope	Hongkong
C.39	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Handley	Hongkong
C.40	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Barton	Hongkong
C.41	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Wyndham-Quinn	Hongkong
C.42	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. H. W. Seymour	West River

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. H. M. Jernam, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name	Flag and description	Tonn.	Gun.	I.H.P.	Captain	Last report at
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. Makovitz	Shanghai
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy	Hongkong
Kleber	French armoured cruiser	9730	12	19,600	Capt. Gout	Saigon
Montcalm	French flagship	9600	—	—	Capt. de Vaisseau	Shanghai
Decidée	French gunboat	445	10	7000	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	8	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Tongku
Peiho	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collis	Tchong-Kia
Dordard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutemps	—
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Lynx	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolux	Saigon
Protee	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
* Styx	French armoured gunboat	1798	10	1700	Lieut. Aurilio	Saigon
Fronde	French destroyer	350	7	308	Capt. de Frigate Roussin	Saigon
Pistole	French destroyer	130	7	800	Comdr. de Marquessat	Saigon
Mousquet	French destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. Vauvin	Saigon
Manche	French surveyor-ship	1625	10	9000	Comdr. Vauvin	Saigon
* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.						
London	German cruiser	3800	2	3,500	Capt. v. Restorf	Hongkong
Guineas	German armoured cruiser	11,800	—	—	Captain Brunninghaus	Tientsin
Ilia	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Vanselow	Tientsin
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Bohneke	Tientsin
Luchs	German cruiser	900	10	1350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tientsin
Nürnberg	German river gunboat	8400	22	13,200	Capt. Mörsberger	Yangtze River
Otter	German flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. von Schultz	Tientsin
Scharnhorst	German torpedo-boat	430	8	8500	Capt. Lieut. Berruborg	Tientsin
S. 90	German torpedo-boat	280	4	8000	Obst. z. S. Clausen	Tientsin
Taku	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Röcker	Tientsin
Tiger	German river gunboat	223	4	1300	Capt. von Müller	Canton
Taigantau	German river gunboat	223	4	500	Obst. z. S. Prins	Shanghai
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	500	Obst. z. S. Prins	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	2145	—	—	Comdr. Sonmi Piccardi	Shanghai
Admiral	Portuguese cruiser	1757	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Captain José de Carvalho Orato	Macao

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boucaut, Commanding the local defence force China.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DERVISH OUTBREAKS
AT BERBERA.

A DESPERATE RAID.

London, Feb. 16.
A telegram from Aden states that fifty Dervish horsemen fired volleys at a Native bazaar in Berbera on the night of the 15th inst., wounding several of the police, who for ten miles fruitlessly pursued the Dervishes.

In retreating, the Dervishes set the small hospital on fire, ignited villas and fatally wounded five members of friendly tribes.

An even more severe raid is reported from twenty miles to the east of Berbera.

DISASTROUS GALE IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

London, Mar. 16.
A week-end gale has ravaged the south-west coasts, unroofing scores of houses at Queenstown.

The Swedish barque "Trilofium" was wrecked at Land's End. The captain and four of the crew were drowned, while five were saved after strenuous efforts by the coastguards in lifeboats.

THE "WHITE HOUSE" ENGAGE-
MENT.

London, Mar. 15.
As stated in our Saturday's issue, President Wilson's youngest daughter is engaged to Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, whom a Washington telegram informs us, is a widower and a grandfather.

BETTING ON THE BOAT RACE.

London, Mar. 15.
The betting on the "Varsity Boat Race" is 5 to 2 on Cambridge.

THE SUFFRAGETTE HUNGER
STRIKERS.

The Pankhursts Released.
London, Mar. 15.
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was sentenced to prison on the 8th inst., and has since been reported as hunger-striking, has been released.

Mrs. Pankhurst has also been released. She refused either to eat or drink.

More Imprisonment.

Six suffragettes have been sentenced to two months' hard labour for damaging the residence of Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary. They drove up to the house in a taxi-cab at two o'clock in the morning, armed with sledge-hammers and life-preservers. They rushed the house, smashing doors and windows.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCI-
ATION.

The Melbourne Shoot.
London, March 15.
At the adjourned general meeting of the National Rifle Association, Lord Chylesmore said that £3,000 was required to finance the team which was being sent for the International shoot at Melbourne on the 12th inst. He had approached H.M. the King, who had subscribed £50, and £125 had been subscribed from other sources.

A motion that a vote of thanks be passed to Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, for agreeing to the postponement of the new rifle regulations was at first vigorously opposed, but was eventually passed by 53 votes to 34.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

A White Paper Issued.
London, March 15.
From a White Paper containing correspondence in connection with the Opium Conference, it appears that the only Powers who had not signed the Protocol, made on the 9th August last, by December 31st, 1913, were Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece, the last two declaring that they would sign shortly.

The British delegates, writing to Sir Edward Grey on October 1st, emphasised what the second conference had achieved, only a small minority representing the powerful interests. It had been decided to postpone the ratification of the protocol in the hope of securing the co-operation of the States who had not yet signed.

RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can only be cured by taking strong medicine. Chamberlain's Pain-Balm, however, is a sure cure. It is a powerful remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other pains. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND
ULSTER.MR. CHURCHILL ON THE
SITUATION.

London, Mar. 15.
Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Bradford, said that Mr. Asquith's offer was a great step forward. It seemed to him in principle that it was the last offer which the Government could make. He was certain that when the first British soldier was attacked, or killed, by an Orangeman it would raise such an explosion in Great Britain as the Tories would little appreciate and it would shake the very foundations of Society. They would not be bullied by threats of force. Law and order must prevail. They were not going to have Great Britain sunk to the level of Mexico, and if Ulster thought that the question was only adjustable by a revolution let them go forward and put those grave matters to proof.

No Early General Election.

Mr. Percy Illingworth, Chief Liberal Whip, who also spoke, said there would be no election until Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and the Plural Voting Bills had been passed.

Important Conferences.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, conferred with Mr. Redmond, the Nationalist leader on Saturday, after which Mr. Birrell conferred with Sir John Simon, Attorney-General, Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, at the Irish Office.

N.D.L. AND EAST ASIA MAILS.

London, Mar. 15.
It is reported that the Norddeutsche Lloyd contract in connection with the mails to East Asia, which expires in September, will not be renewed. The company will experimentally carry on the service for a period of five years, without a subsidy, but the main Australian line will be abandoned.

HANKOW EDITOR ARRESTED.

A Reactionary Step.
London, Mar. 15.
Reuter's Hankow correspondent telegraphs that the *Tu-hai-po*, the leading Chinese daily newspaper of the port, has been suppressed and the editor arrested for publishing criticisms on the failure of the Government troops to suppress the "White Wolf" brigands.

NO NAVY FOR BELGIUM.

London, Mar. 15.
In the course of a debate in the Belgian Chamber on the War Estimates, the Prime Minister declared that the Government was absolutely opposed to the creation of a Navy.

COLLAPSE OF GERMANY'S WORLD-
COMMERCE SCHEME.

London, Mar. 15.
The scheme for promoting Germany's world commerce and her foreign interests has collapsed on account of one of the most important trade organisations, which proposed to become absorbed in the scheme, deciding to remain independent.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. MARTIN.

London, Mar. 15.
A military funeral was accorded to Hon. Lieut. Martin of the Wiltshire Regiment, who committed suicide at Devizes. Six officers acted as pallbearers and the coffin was borne on a gun-carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR
SCORE.

London, March 14.
A telegram from Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent states that the semi-official *Rossiya* says that if Russia is developing her military strength, Germany is doing the same without being attacked therefor. It takes the German Press to cite a single Power which would undertake not to increase its military strength. The journal concludes by saying that Press controversies do not prove that the Russian and German Governments intend to diminish their friendship.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A BETTER medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a powerful remedy for coughs, colds, and all other ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CATASTROPHES IN
SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

HUNDREDS PERISH.

London, Mar. 16.
A telegram from Ekaterinodar, states that a hurricane and tidal wave at the Sea of Azoff inundated villages in Kuban Province. Hundreds have perished.

By the collapse of a dam in the town of Yumurtjuk 1000 persons were drowned at St. Aniza and Achtyrkaja and 150 perished at Yasekaja.

"THE TIMES" CIRCULATION
BOOMING.

London, Mar. 16.
Upwards of half a million copies of *The Times* were ordered to-day, when the price of the paper was, as previously announced, reduced to one penny.

YORKSHIRE MINERS STRIKING.

London, Mar. 15.
The Yorkshire miners have decided to tender notices next week with the object of enforcing a minimum wage.

KRUPP LOAN TO CHINESE
PROVINCES.

A Denial.

London, Mar. 15.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the *Lokalanzeiger* denies a published statement that Krupp have agreed to a loan of £2,500,000 to the southern Chinese provinces.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Ireland v. Wales.

London, Mar. 15.
In a Rugby match played at Belfast Wales beat Ireland by 11 to 3. Ireland started in dashing manner, and Foster scored a try after five minutes. Jones equalised, and at the interval the score was 3 points each. The Welshmen had most of the ball in the second portion of the game, and won as stated.

Ireland v. Scotland.

In an Association match Ireland drew with Scotland, the score being one goal each.

In the first half Ireland had three players injured, but they played pluckily, and at the interval the score was one goal all. Ireland sustained a further misfortune in losing their custodian in the second half through injury. Donachie scored for Scotland, and Young got the equaliser.

FOREIGN INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

London, Mar. 15.
General Canzanha has consented to the American Consuls watching the interests of foreigners who are otherwise unrepresented.

GERMANY AND DUELLING.

London, Mar. 14.
In the Reichstag, replying to an interpellation regarding the duel between Lieut. St. George and Lieut. Haage, in which the latter was killed, the Minister for War said the authorities and the Army and Navy were working untiringly to effect an improvement by educative means. The example of Great Britain had shown duelling was unnecessary among officers.

A RUSSIAN-MINISTERIAL
CONFERENCE.

London, March 14.
A conference of Ministers and prominent Deputies is taking place this evening, telegraphs Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent.

The newspapers say that questions relating to national defence and foreign policy, especially with reference to Germany, will be discussed. The invitations to the Conference were marked "strictly secret."

TURKEY BOYCOTTS GREECE.

London, March 14.
The spread of the anti-Greek boycott, especially in Smyrna, is causing anxiety, and the Armenians are also affected.

The Occasional Armenian Patriarch have strongly protested to the Porte, and the Greek Minister has also called the attention of the Porte to the treatment of the Hellenic Greeks. They have received a reply that as long as the island question remains unsettled Turkey's satisfaction (or improvement) in the relations of the Turk and Greek is impossible. It is understood that the Porte has decided to send a commission to the island to investigate the situation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

JAPAN'S NAVAL
SCANDAL.

A VICE-ADMIRAL ARRESTED.

London, Feb. 18.
Reuter's Tokyo correspondent telegraphs that, following upon a recent close examination by the Procurator regarding ship-building in England, Vice-Admiral Tsurutaro Matsuo has been arrested in connection with the naval scandals.

[Vice-Admiral Matsuo is Inspector-General of Naval Construction on the reserve; and is described in Japan's "Who's Who" as an "Independent" business man, and 4th rank of Junior (Jushi-i). He served in the Navy as an officer for twenty-four years, after which he entered business.—Ed.]

RUSSIAN PROFESSOR
IMPRISONED.

London, March 15.
Professor Courtenay, a septuagenarian, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for publishing a pamphlet advocating federalism.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

London, Mar. 15.
Lutteur III, the favourite for the Grand National, has very slightly strained a hock, necessitating some easy work for a few days.

TURCO-SERBIAN PEACE TREATY.

London, Mar. 15.
A Treaty of Peace has been signed by Turkey and Servia.

SOUTH AFRICAN AND INDIAN
LABOUR.The Indian Commission's
Recommendations.

London, March 15.
The Times Cape Town correspondent states that the Indian Commission will recommend the abolition of the £3 licence, the settlement of the marriage difficulty, and the removal of many administrative irritations of the Immigration Act. He predicts that legislation will follow these recommendations as the Union is most anxious to assist the Imperial and Indian Governments to obtain a final settlement.

In a leading article the *Times* says a compromise on the lines of the Commission's report would be honourable to both sides, and would be extremely advantageous to the prosperity of South Africa and the welfare of the Empire.

A FOREIGN DEFENDANT.

Application for Re-Hearing.

A part-heard notice of motion to set aside a judgment obtained by a plaintiff under a writ of foreign attachment in the absence of the defendant came on in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice this morning. The defendant in the action is a trader in America and under the judgment property in Hongkong was attached by the Court.

The parties are the King Wo Cheung firm plaintiffs, represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) and Chan Ka Heung, trading as a partner in the Tin Chan Lo and Joy Hing firms, who is represented by Mr. E. D. Potter (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood of Mr. Leo D'Almeida's office). The application was that the judgment or order, dated April 16 whereby the defendant was adjudged to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of £4,608 7s and costs to be taxed, be set aside, and for a re-hearing of the action and for leave to defend the same; and that until the judgment is set aside or the action re-heard further proceedings be stayed.

Mr. Potter said the application for a re-hearing came on some time ago and was adjourned, as he was desired to file a certificate of affidavit.

His Lordship said it was so long ago that he was afraid he had almost forgotten the facts.

Mr. Potter said he was afraid they were all in the same position. He explained that originally the plaintiff in the action proceeded by writ of foreign attachment. The portion of the Code relative to foreign attachment. Defendant was resident in America and the action was started and judgment obtained in his absence. Defendant had some landed property in the Colony, and this had been attached by plaintiff. This hearing was applied for on the grounds that defendant had no notice or knowledge of the action. His Lordship said, Mr. Potter added, that at the last hearing of the application that this was the case he would have given leave to defend.

The question for his Lordship to decide was whether or not defendant had notice before the action came to judgment.

Another unauthorized daughter of the second wife of the late Mr. Potter, who was recently deceased, was found by the police in a state of intoxication at the Potter family home. The police were called to the house by a neighbour who had seen a woman in a state of intoxication. The woman was found in a state of intoxication and was taken to the police station. The police were called to the house by a neighbour who had seen a woman in a state of intoxication. The woman was found in a state of intoxication and was taken to the police station.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TRAIN SMASH IN
AUSTRALIA.

FOURTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

London, Mar. 15.
Reuter's Sydney correspondent telegraphs that an express train collided with a goods train at Moss Vale at midnight in a fog. Fourteen persons were killed and fifteen were injured, three dangerously. A man who was killed, along with his two daughters, was taking home the corpse of his wife.

LATER.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A telegram from Sydney states that the collision is the most serious recorded in New South Wales.

The night was cold and it was raining; and the crash was heard a mile off. Eight people were killed outright and others died on the way to hospital. Twenty-five were injured—five seriously.

Two carriages were telescoped, and it was only by means of the rescuers' axes that the imprisoned passengers were released.

Several marvellous escapes are reported.

The disaster was due to the signal being obscured by the fog.

A MURDER CHARGE.

Before Mr. Wood this afternoon, Shi To Sun was charged on remand with the murder of See To Chee at Mongkok Teui on the 14 January, 1913.

Mr. Hodgson, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Norrington defended.

In a statement, prisoner said he carried on business in partnership with the deceased and three other men named Wong Tien, Chan Lit and See To Sun. Chan Lit was a partner in the business. On the fourth month of the year before last, business was suspended, and See To he paid back the £400 to Chan Lit. Prisoner then went to live with a friend at Yau-mat, and on the 8th moon, 1913, a friend of his returned from Annam and they left for Annam together.

It was alleged by prisoner's brother that there was a quarrel about some rent, and prisoner also told him to pay more attention to his work. The partnership was not a success and as work was slack, the partnership was ultimately dissolved. The agreement was signed and everything settled amicably, and prisoner did not lose anything.

Prisoner afterwards worked for a contractor at the Taikoo Dock, and he asserts that on the last occasion that he saw the deceased he was drinking tea with some other people.

The case was again remanded.

MISFIT UNDERCLOTHING.

Claim in the Summary Court.

In the Summary Court this afternoon Ng Yee, a woman tailor, sued L. Forman, of 37, Wyndham Street, for \$10.50, balance alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered. Defendant filed a counter-claim for \$22.50 the statement of claim being as follows: Defendant ordered in December last twelve pieces of under-clothing from the plaintiff and was measured for them by her. The twelve pieces were subsequently delivered by plaintiff to defendant, who paid her the sum of \$42. Nine pieces did not fit defendant and were handed back to plaintiff for alteration. Plaintiff later returned them to defendant with the alterations. The clothing still did not fit defendant and were entirely useless to her and plaintiff declined to alter them, again or receive them back.

Mr. Crowther Smith represented plaintiff, and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest, was for defendant.

Mr. Smith stated that nine pieces of under-clothing did not fit, so his client altered them. Defendant then said she did not want them at all; they were no use to her and she wanted her money back. Defendant also refused to pay for things which she had ordered subsequent to this order.

Plaintiff stated that the clothes were returned by defendant after they had been washed, with a complaint that they had shrunk. She said she would alter them, but when defendant saw that there was a seam which would allow of alteration being made she refused to take them at all.

Plaintiff said the clothes were so small that she could not put them on.

Cross-examined: The clothes were washed before they were tried on.

Mr. Dixon said that the case had been defended as a matter of principle. The trouble arose through the plaintiff losing her temper and refusing to alter the clothes, though they did not fit. People naturally did not like trying on clothes made by Chinese without first washing them.

Mr. Smith submitted that defendant ought to have had the clothes before accepting them.

His Lordship pointed out that people often bought a dozen white suits, and asked if Mr. Smith would expect a man to try them all on? The usual thing was to try on one.

His Lordship gave judgment for defendant on the claim; and on the counter-claim for \$20. He thought there was no intention to waive inspection. Plaintiff wanted the money and defendant took her word that the clothes were all right. Mr. Smith said plaintiff had not lost her temper; all would have been well, he considered the goods to be returned to plaintiff.

LANE, CRAWFORD and Co.

TELEPHONE 97.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS

MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BUY MORE FOR LESS

REMARKABLE OFFERINGS AT

KEEN CASH PRICES

WHITE COTTON GLOVES

SUED FINISH GLOVES

WITH TWO BUTTONS

Price 50 Cts. PAIR

SUPERIOR QUALITY LISLE GLOVES

17 INCHES LONG

Price 50 Cts. PAIR



LACE LISLE ROSE

Just Unpacked A LARGE
CONSIGNMENT OF OUR POPULAR
INEXPENSIVE LISLE STOCKINGS
WITH LACE ANKLES

BLACK, WHITE AND TAN

Price 50 Cts. PAIR

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.



TETE-A TETE

Pardon my mentioning the
matter but didn't you order

a WHISKY-TANSAN for yourself and TANSAN
LEMONADE for me. "Yes and that's what we've
got and not only that it's WILKINSON'S the
one and only GENUINE TANSAN on the Market.
The best people want the best things you know!
Ahem!" "Ha! Ha! It's all right, then I shall always
insist on getting the Genuine Article in future.

SOLE AGENTS

Cande, Price & Co., Ltd.

WINE MERCHANTS

8, Queen's Road Central

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	STEAMERS TO COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Yokohama	Mar. 19	Mar. 23	Mar. 23	Medina	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Mar. 19	ORONIA	Mar. 23	Mar. 23	MONGOLIA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 2	ARCADIA	Apr. 7	Apr. 7	MALWA	May 22	May 28
Apr. 16	DELTA	Apr. 21	Apr. 21	MUOLTAN	June 5	June 11
Apr. 30	ASSAYE	May 4	May 4			

THE ATTENTION OF Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and thence for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-

1st SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	2nd RETURN	2nd
1st SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	2nd RETURN	2nd
2nd SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	2nd RETURN	2nd
2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	2nd RETURN	2nd
2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	2nd RETURN	2nd
2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	2nd RETURN	2nd

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave Y.H.A.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.K.	Leave SPORE	Leave M'RTILLIS	Due at LONDON
MALTA	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	Apr. 1	Apr. 7	May 5	May 14
KHIVA	Mar. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 15	Apr. 21	May 19	May 28
NUBIA	Apr. 14	Apr. 25	Apr. 29	May	June 3	June 12
NAMUR	Apr. 29	May 9	May 13	May 20	June 18	June 27

* New Steamer

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

1st SALOON £50 SINGLE, £75 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £25 SINGLE, £40 RETURN.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st SALOON £45 SINGLE, £70 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £22.50 SINGLE, £37.50 RETURN.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons	To	Sail
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	KLEIST, Capt. L. Maass.	(17,000)	WEDNESDAY, 18th March	at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. Looser.	(17,000)	THURSDAY, 19th March	at 10 a.m.
MANILA, YAP, MARONI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	COBLENZ, Capt. H. Schmitt.	(6,750)	SATURDAY, 21st March	at 9 a.m.
KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. A. Haring.	(6,000)	TUESDAY, 24th March	at 9 a.m.
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	BORNEO, Capt. J. Koehler.		THURSDAY, 26th April	at 9 a.m.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

FREIGHT LINE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	OUTWARD	HOMEWARD
GERNIS	16th March.	For Havre, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen: S.S. GERNIS about 6th of May.
SIGMARINGEN	30th March.	For Marseilles, Rotterdam and Bremen: S.S. SIGMARINGEN about 16th of May.
NORDERNEY	13th April.	For Havre, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen: S.S. NORDERNEY about 1st of June.
HELGOLAND	27th April.	For Marseilles, Rotterdam and Bremen: S.S. HELGOLAND about middle of June.
BORKUM	11th May.	For Havre, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen: S.S. BORKUM about end of June.

For further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MILCHNER & CO.

General Managers.

SHIPPING

AUSTRIA LLOYD

Under Mail Contract, with the Austrian Government
MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).
Via Suez, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port-Said.

S.S. AFRICA, 8,440 tons, will leave as above on 15th March at 4 p.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, as follows, no tips, no inside Cabin. Doctor Stewardesses Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), 1st Class £20, 2nd £18, 3rd £15.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).
Via Suez, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port-Said.

S.S. AUSTRIA, 14,000 tons, will leave as above about 6th April.

These Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for 1st class passengers. No tips, no inside Cabin. Doctor Stewardesses, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice) £45.

RAILWAY FARE Triest-London.

Via Venice, Milan, St. Gothard, Lucerne, Paris, Calais, or Boulogne, Class I £11, II £9.

Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £11, II £9.

Via Munich, Cologne, Hook of Holland, Class I £11, II £9.

TO SHANGHAI:

S.S. KOERBER, 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 1st April, at 6 a.m.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, 1st Cl. £24, 2nd £24, 3rd £24.

TO KOBE, via SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. PERSIA, 12,500 tons, will leave as above about 2nd April.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube, also North and South America.

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

Connecting at TACOMA & SEATTLE with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route

from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers

SEATTLE MARU, T. Saito, Saturday, 21st March at 1 p.m.

MEXICO MARU, N. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 1st April at 1 p.m.

CHICAGO MARU, I. Goto, Thursday, 16th April at 1 p.m.

CANADA MARU, H. Yamamoto, Wednesday, 29th April at 1 p.m.

TACOMA MARU, T. Hamada, Thursday, 14th May at 1 p.m.

PANAMA MARU, J. Kano, Thursday, 14th May at 1 p.m.

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYACHI & YOKOHAMA.

Calling at MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYACHI & YOKOHAMA.

These Newly Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless

Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted

rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perishables. Special attention given towards

Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO

Steamer

JAVA MARU, D. Fuchigami, Sunday, 5th April a.m.

SAIGON MARU, T. Yamaguchi, Thursday, 16th April a.m.

MALAY MARU, T. Miyata, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

LUZON MARU, T. Miyata, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

For MOJI, KOBE & YOKOYACHI.

Steamer

SAIGON MARU, T. Yamaguchi, Thursday, 16th April a.m.

LUZON MARU, T. Miyata, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

INDO MARU, K. Komiya, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

CHINA AND FORMOSA LINE.

For TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY.

Steamers

DAIGI MARU, S. Tokuhige, Sunday, 22nd March at Noon.

DAIIN MARU, K. Murakami, Sunday, 22nd March at Noon.

For FOOHOOH via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer

KALIO MARU, Y. Yamamoto, Wednesday, 25th March, at 2 p.m.

For ANPING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

Steamer

SOSHU MARU, K. Tashira, Wednesday, 18th March at 10 a.m.

For CANTON.

Steamer

SOSHU MARU, K. Tashira, Wednesday, 18th March at 10 a.m.

For CANTON.

These steamers of the Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for

First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from SOON YIP WHARF (near the

Harbour Office, Praya Central).

For further information, apply to

Z. KAMIYA, Manager

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP Co.

Steamship

ZAFIRO, 4,000, F. S. McMurray, Manila, Mangarin, Moray, Mar. 23, at 4 p.m.

RUBI, 4,000, J. Miller, Manila, Mangarin, Moray, Mar. 23, at 4 p.m.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any Steamer of the Pacific

Mail S.S. Co., Tokyo Kiam Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian

Steamship Co., Ltd.

Electric Light and Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewardesses carried.

For freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers

THOS COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,

BANKERS, etc.

Head Office to the Far East: 15, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: S.S. Pootung Road, YOKOHAMA: 22, Vaux Street.

MANILA: Manila Hotel, P. O. Box 70.

TICKETS granted to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES by

TRANS-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

TOURIST arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

SAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Agents: SHIP, LLOYD, COOK, SON, & CO.

SHIPPING

INDIAN-AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN-AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong: 1st April. Connecting with "KATHIAVAR" 17th April, 1914.

Excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, OHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient indentment offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" About 30th of March.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. ATROLL on or about 4th April.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CAPE TOWN in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND SUEZ CANAL.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong, On or about Connecting at Calcutta with on or about

FOOKSANG JAPAN Mar. 17, Mar. 25, "UMKUI" 10 April.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore

Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya

Sailing

S.S. RIOJUN MARU, For Spore, Batavia, Obo, Samarang & Sourabaya 22nd Mar.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 9th April.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft "HAPAG."

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, OHINA AND PHILIPPINES

via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

TO MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, & TO NEW YORK

AND FROM MANILA, HONGKONG & JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.)

AND PORTLAND (Or.)

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European, North Continental and British

Ports, also to Costa, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,

Swedish, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Outward

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

S.S. SUDMARK 18th Mar.

S.S. HORDE 20th Mar.

S.S. BRISTOL 21st Mar.

S.S. VIKING 22nd Mar.

S.S. ALTMARK 23rd Mar.

S.S. FURSTBULOW 24th Mar.

S.S. SAMBA 25th Mar.

S.S. FRIDA 26th Mar.

